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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1162



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## INTERNATIONAL

### UZBEK-VIETNAM CULTURAL TIES

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 May 81 p 4

[Sh. Zaynutdinov report: "Uzbek Melodies Will Be Heard in Vietnam"]

[Text] A decision has been made to hold a festival of the Soviet Union as exemplified by the Uzbek SSR this October in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The working people of the "white gold" region have long-standing ties to the heroic Vietnamese people. International routes flown by passenger aircraft of Aeroflot, Interflug, Malev and other airlines pass through Tashkent. Our VUZ's, tekhnikums and vocational-technical schools are training personnel for the fraternal country's economy. Ibragim Yusupov, ballet master of the Theater imeni A. Navoi and artist emeritus of the UzSSR, made a business trip to Hanoi, where he helped stage ballet performances and instructed the young choreographers and dancers. The "Yalla" vocal-instrumental ensemble gave successful guest performances last year in Vietnamese cities. A number of Tashkent's educational institutions and masters of the arts of our republic has been awarded Orders of Friendship by the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for their contribution to the cause of cooperation between the two fraternal peoples.

And now for the first time a review of the achievements of Soviet Uzbekistan will be held on the shores of the Gulf of Tonkin and the banks of the Mekong and Hongha rivers. Active preparations for this festival are currently under way. The republic Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Ferganskaya Oblast branch of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society and ministries and departments and creative unions and organizations of the republic are participating.

Exhibitions of the works of Uzbek painters, poster artists, masters of folk-applied art and literary men will open in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and other cities and provinces of Vietnam. An exhibition of drawings by schoolchildren and kindergarten pupils and coloring books and albums put out by Intourist and the publishing houses and printing plants of Uzbekistan will be of undoubted interest. The "Uzbekfil'm," "Uzkinokhronika" and "Uzbektelefil'm" studios, which are currently dubbing pictures into French and English, will put on a varied film festival. A special edition of the magazine SOVETSKIY UZBEKISTAN, which has been timed to coincide with the friendship festival, is being prepared for printing, and material for a big photo exhibition on the life of our region and books by Vietnamese authors published in Uzbek are being selected.



A delegation of the public and masters of the arts of the republic will leave to take part in the festival of the Soviet Union in Vietnam. Singers, musicians and dancers of the Uzbek State Philharmonia's "Shodlik" vocal-choreographic ensemble will perform for 2 weeks on Vietnam's stages. This creative collective, which has had the title Lenin Komsomol Prizewinner conferred on it, has made guest appearances in 30 countries. It has now been invited on a new overseas tour. The program of the ensemble, which is led by Kadyr Muminov, a graduate of the State Order of the Red Banner Institute of Theatrical Art imeni A.V. Lunacharskiy, will include Vietnamese popular melodies and dances.

The emissaries of our republic will visit educational institutions and industrial enterprises of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and state farms, where Tashkent specialists are helping their colleagues create irrigation systems and cultivate cotton.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### NEW AFGHAN ART EXHIBITED IN UZBEKISTAN

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 3

[A. Umarov report: "The Youth of Afghan Art"]

[Text] The victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan and the concern of the democratic government for the development of artistic culture in every possible way have created the conditions for the active manifestation of the creative capabilities, the flowering of the gifts and the acquisition of the professional knowledge of the talented youth. Striking and convincing evidence of this is the exhibition of the works of two young Afghan artists—[Makhbuba Il'khom] and [Fazl Maksud]—being held in the Art Institute imeni Khamza.

The exhibition, which was organized by the Uzbek Friendship Society, is devoted to the third anniversary of the April revolution. And this is profoundly symbolic: for it was thanks to the revolution that [Fazl Maksud], the son of a worker, acquired an opportunity to display his gift in full and choose the artist's path.

The Tashkent exhibition is the first overseas exhibition for [Fazl Maksud] and [Makhbuba Il'khom]. It is a small exhibition of approximately only 30 works. The point being that a considerable proportion of the artists' works, which were collected in a picture gallery in Herat, perished during a fire at the hands of counterrevolutionary bandits. This fact is convincing testimony that the counterrevolution fears the new art of the young republic as an effective means of reinforcing the gains of the April revolution.

The greater part of the works shown at the exhibition is in the style and traditions of oriental miniature painting. The others are based on the experience and school of West European academy painting. This division is somewhat provisional: a three-dimensional interpretation of what is being depicted and a perspective spatial construction typical of West European art is frequently displayed in the works executed in the style of miniature art, while in a number of the works, this is particularly characteristic of [Makhbuba Il'khom's] pictures, one perceives the influence of Japanese engraving. It is significant that the works portraying the present-day reality, life and existence of the Afghan people are modern in form also, while the works which are devoted to the distant past and the poetry and folklore of past ages are, as a rule, created in the style of miniature painting. A perfectly natural phenomenon. The young artists understand that the diversity of present-day life and contemporary man's complex spiritual world are difficult to express by means of traditional miniature painting, which are restricted by certain demands and canons.

The young artists' attention is attracted primarily by the life of the people and their work, existence, morals and customs. "The Rural Workers," "Scene From the Life of the Highlanders," "Life in the Steppe," "Turkmen Rider," "Nomads"—these works are perceived as truthfully copied pages of the life of the people with accurately and keenly observed everyday details and ethnographic singularities and remembered types and characters.

The theme of exalted and pure love and its invigorating force and praise sung to earthly joys as a counterweight to religious asceticism and isolation from the secular life are the inspiration of the compositions "To the Poetry of Hafiz," "The Torments of Love," "Alexander the Great's Meeting With a Young Girl," "First Love" ("A Gift to You") and others.

A particular place in the work of [Makhbuba Il'khom] and [Fazl Maksud] is taken up by the theme of heroic spirit, the triumph of good over evil and victory in the struggle for the people's freedom. These motives are the basis of the subject of the composition "The Tournament" and resound in the picture of an allegorical nature "Rustam's Fight With the Snake," which is perceived as the apotheosis of victory. Restraining a hot racer, the "Hero and Conqueror Soldier" sits in the saddle calmly and full of dignity as the personification of the people's victory in the struggle for their freedom and independence.

Of course, the works of the young Afghan artists are not entirely beyond reproach, and they sometimes lack independence and experience and professional skill. Currently completing the preparatory department of the Tashkent State University, [Makhbuba Il'khom] and [Fazl Maksud] are preparing to enter the Art Institute. She dreams of becoming a ceramics artist, he of becoming a pencil artist. We wish for them to make a worthy contribution to the development of the new modern art of Afghanistan.

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## REGIONAL

### ALIYEV ADDRESSES MEDICAL INSTITUTE AWARD CEREMONY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian · 9 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[AzerINFORM report on proceedings at 9 June 1981 meeting devoted to 50th anniversary of Azerbaijan Medical Institute]

[Excerpts] The Azerbaijan Medical Institute imeni N. Narimanov, which is currently celebrating its half-century jubilee, has become a true forge of highly skilled specialists in the sphere of public health. For services in the development of public health, medical science and the training of personnel the institute has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner. A ceremonial meeting on 9 June in the Club imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy was devoted to the presentation of this award and the 50th anniversary of the creation of the VUZ.

The floor was granted Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present.

Dear Comrades!

Today we commemorate the half-century jubilee of one of the republic's major and leading institutes--the Azerbaijan Medical Institute imeni Nariman Narimanov.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers I warmly and cordially congratulate the professors and lecturers, students and graduate students and all workers of the institute on the glorious jubilee and the deserved award.

Comrades! In celebrating the half-century jubilee of the medical institute we are at the same time commemorating the 60th anniversary of the highest medical formation in the republic, which is of the same age as Soviet power in Azerbaijan.

Some 752 hospital and more than 1,000 out-patient-general health establishments, dozens of dispensaries and sanitary-epidemiologic centers and over 1,500 paramedic-obstetrics centers render the population medical assistance.

Comrades! In surveying the half-century path of the medical institute and noting its great services we cannot, even on such a ceremonial day, fail to also mention the shortcomings, mistakes and failures. Such is the law of our society. It has to

be regretfully stated that the lagging of the economy and the mistakes and miscalculations which occurred in the life of the republic in the 1950's-1960's were also reflected in the activity of the higher school and affected the medical institute particularly severely. The party principles of the selection and placement of personnel and the rules governing entrance examinations and the enrollment of applicants were flagrantly violated, educational work was neglected and protectionism, nepotism and bribe-taking were widespread here. The sharp deterioration of the moral-psychological climate in the collective was negatively reflected in the quality of the training of young specialists and the research and medical activity of the research assistants.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee spoke the truth openly about the situation which had taken shape in the medical institute, as in other VUZ's, and determined measures to eliminate the shortcomings and fight negative phenomena and trends. The leadership of the institute was strengthened, and practical assistance was rendered in the surmounting of the miscalculations and difficulties, an improvement in the atmosphere in the departments and a rise in the level of work of the rector's office and the party and public organizations.

In accordance with the increased need for medical personnel, the contingent of those admitted for training in the institute was increased and its physical plant was reinforced in the 1970's. Several departments were transferred to new buildings, and the nine-story complex of the children's neurological center was commissioned. A modern hotel-type high-rise student hostel was built, and the installation of a large-scale sports complex is at the stage of completion. An effective struggle for the assertion of the principles of objectivity and fairness developed throughout the Azerbaijan Medical Institute's educational and social-political life.

It may be said with complete justification that the 1970's were years of essential qualitative changes in the institute's history. They were marked by a significant increase in its role and significance as the republic's leading center of higher education and medical research.

While evaluating positively what has been done we cannot at the same time fail to mention that certain, and very serious, moreover, shortcomings have been overcome far from fully and that certain ugly phenomena, which are unbecoming to the healthy collective of the institute as a whole, have not been done away with. We believe that the struggle for the complete eradication of everything that is alien to our principles and morals and for strict observance of all the rules governing the activity of the VUZ should be continued with even greater persistence and uncompromisingness.

We note with satisfaction that, as a whole, the institute's professorial-lecturer collective is distinguished by competence, a sound knowledge of its work and high moral attributes. And the republic's public is rightly proud of you, comrades. The conferment recently on a large group of professors and lecturers of the VUZ of honorary titles of the Azerbaijan SSR and the award of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium Honorary Testimonial testify to this. Taking advantage of the occasion, I wish to warmly congratulate the recipients of the awards and wish them new successes and health and happiness (stormy, prolonged applause).

But I also have to mention that there are in your milieu specialists who are living with the old luggage and whose knowledge today does not correspond to their titles. Therefore a most important task for the rector's office and party organization of the institute is to assist the lecturer body in every possible way to enrich its knowledge and increase its qualifications and engage actively in training the research-pedagogical replacement shift. The leadership and community of the institute must not overlook the instances of violations of medical and pedagogical ethics which, unfortunately, are tolerated by certain of your institute's lecturers. There must literally be, in medical terminology, "sterile purity" in the conduct, actions and even thoughts of those called on to educate the young and treat people (stormy, prolonged applause).

Such a singularity of the institute as the direct link of instructional-lecture work with medical practice also confronts its collective with important tasks.

Practice, as you know, does not stand still but makes increasingly new demands on science, which is obliged to keep pace with the times. And a most important task of the institute's collective is to constantly raise the scientific level of research and its topicality, tie it in even more closely with medical practice and strengthen its relations with the scientific research establishments of the republic and the country. At the same time it is necessary to train full-fledged research personnel via graduate and doctorate degree study more purposefully.

The consequences of the intensification of industrial and agricultural production and the increasing mental-emotional burdens, physical passiveness and much else born of the scientific-technical revolution should, among other things, be a subject of the close attention and profound study of medical science. Joint efforts should be exerted by the medical institute and all interested establishments and departments for an extension of research aimed at the development of the republic's rich medicinal and balneological resources.

It is the duty of the Ministry of Health to increase the coordination of scientific research, prevent parallelism, strive for the precision and harmoniousness of the activity of all medical research establishments and orient them toward implementation of large-scale comprehensive programs corresponding to our republic's social and economic needs.

The entire work of the public health authorities and medical establishments should be subordinated to the increased protection of the working people's health. Unfortunately, as the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress observed, the level of public health still lags behind the rate of the republic's socioeconomic development. And the Ministry of Health must implement more vigorous measures for an improvement in treatment and prophylactic assistance to the population, particularly medical services for the rural workers, and display greater purposefulness in removing shortcomings in the prevention of infectious disease and the organization of first aid and emergency medical assistance and state sanitary inspection.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee continues to receive many letters and complaints about unsatisfactory medical services, instance of doctors' inattentive, hard-hearted and indifferent attitude toward patients and abuses and extortion.

It is essential to struggle more emphatically, purposefully and effectively against such negative manifestations. It is necessary to operate such that, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called for at the 26th CPSU Congress, "Soviet man obtain timely, skilled and sensitive medical assistance always and everywhere."

Dear Comrades! It is my honorary and pleasant assignment to present to your institute the Order of the Labor Red Banner.

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## REGIONAL

### KISELEV AT BRESTSKIY OBKOM CONFERENCE ON LAND IMPROVEMENT

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Report on speech by T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, at obkom plenum of Belorussian Communist Party]

[Excerpt] A speech was given at the plenum of the obkom of the Communist Party of Belorussia by T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

He said that the questions raised at this plenum of the oblast party committee are extremely important and crucial. Land reclamation, a major part of the party's agrarian policy, receives constant attention from the CPSU Central Committee. A concrete, scientifically substantiated land reclamation program in the country was earmarked, as we know, by the May (1966) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and was developed in subsequent documents of the party and government. In the accountability report to the 26th Party Congress, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed that ". . . the center of gravity now -- and this is a distinguishing feature of the agrarian policy of the 1980's -- is moving toward the return from capital investments, increased agricultural productivity, and deepening and improvement of its ties with all branches of the agro-industrial complex.

"We are speaking about decisively increasing the efficiency of the utilization of land, especially reclaimed land . . . ."

It is precisely from the standpoint of these high demands that we must consider the work of party, soviet and economic agencies for increasing the efficiency of the utilization of funds allotted for land reclamation.

The proposals, conclusions and demands contained in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress determine all of our work in land reclamation construction in forthcoming years.

The implementation of the food program that has been developed depends to a decisive degree on highly efficient utilization of the land, especially reclaimed land. In this connection one must especially emphasize the significance of reclaimed



land for increasing the number of head of all kinds of livestock and creating a stable feed base.

The report from the first secretary of the Brestskaya obkom of the Communist Party of Belorussia, Ye. Ye. Sokolov, and the speeches of participants in the plenum discussed in detail the work of the party organization for land reclamation and gave facts and figures that show its scope. It is immense. Recall that while during the last three five-year plans the republic assimilated 3.9 billion rubles' worth of capital investments for these purposes, your oblast assimilated 974 million rubles. The oblast has created new and reconstructed existing land reclamation systems on an area of 482,000 hectares, put 34,000 hectares of irrigated land into use, and conducted technical crop work on 200,000 hectares. A number of facilities for housing, cultural-domestic and social purposes have been put into operation, and modern well-arranged villages have been constructed.

And the friendly collective of many thousands of workers in Glavpoles'yevodstroy, which now has a powerful production and technical base, deserves a great deal of credit for this.

The party and the government value highly the hard, self-sacrificing labor of the machine operators. There are 748 advanced workers in Glavpoles'yevodstroy who have been awarded orders and medals, and 21 people have been awarded the honorary "Honored Land Reclamation Worker of the Belorussian SSR." The entire public is well aware of the names of the celebrated machine operators, Heroes of Socialist Labor, V. P. Shapoval of the Gantsevichskoye SMU [construction and installation administration] and A. A. Tsebruk of the Sovkhoz imeni 60-letiya Kompartii Belorussii in Berezovskiy Rayon. It is with great respect and gratitude that we speak today about the veterans of land reclamation construction, the excavators operators from the Signevichskoye SMU, A. S. Kovalich, the Ivanovskoye SMU -- I. P. Brigadin, the Pinskoye SMU -- V. A. Shpakovskiy, and the bulldozer operators of the Stolinskoye SMU -- N. P. Khomich, of the Pruzhanskoye SMU -- V. G. Levkovich and many others who have earned high awards from the homeland.

Land reclamation is exerting an ever greater influence on the intensification of agriculture and the increased stability of agricultural production. Suffice it to say that about half of all the farm products of the oblast are produced on land that you have drained.

But, T. Ya. Kiselev emphasized, the great opportunities for land reclamation farming Brestskaya Oblast are far from being fully utilized, and the capital investments allotted for these purposes do not produce the necessary return. According to data of specialists, you receive only 70-75 percent of the farm products that could possibly be produced, and this has been proved by the practice of the leading farms. And on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes this indicator is even lower.

There is too great a disparity between the level of productivity intended in the plans and the actual yield from assimilated lands. There is not a single plan that envisions the productivity of grain crops at less than 35-40 quintals per hectare, grass for hay -- 50-60 quintals, and potatoes -- 200-250 quintals. But in practice every fourth farm of Brestskaya Oblast harvests less than 125 quintals of potatoes and up to 25 quintals of hay from each hectare of drained land.

The main reason for this situation is the low level of management and the failure to observe mandatory rules of agrotechnology. Here is a typical example. The reclaimed lands of the Zavety Lenina and Novyy Put' kolkhozes in Maloritskiy Rayon are located in the same area. But the results of the work on them are far from the same. While on the Zavety Lenina (chairman -- L. I. Leonov, secretary of the party organization -- G. S. Gerasimuk) an average of 43 quintals of feed units were obtained from each hectare during the past five-year plan, on the Novyy Put' (chairman -- Z. A. Kashko, secretary of the party organization -- T. M. Zavadskiy) they obtained only 22.7 quintals. One could give many examples like these. They exist, perhaps, in each rayon of the oblast.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must immediately deal with each farm, establish specific reasons, find the specific guilty parties and take effective measures to eliminate shortcomings and hold those who have caused them strictly responsible. Planners, construction workers and farm managers are apparently among the guilty parties. Many of them have been invited to this plenum of the party obkom. And one hopes that they will accept this criticism in the correct manner and will do a great deal to rectify the situation even this year.

Party committees should not lose sight of those kolkhozes and sovkhoses that have relatively high indicators today. They deserve praise, and their experience should be disseminated and introduced. But can one categorically state that they have reached the ceiling, the limit? Of course not. There are reserves on these farms. And here it is necessary to improve the work and increase the return from each reclaimed hectare.

"A task of immense importance," T. Ya. Kiselev went on to say, "is an all-around increase in the production of coarse and juicy feeds. It is necessary to conduct the work in such a way as to have a sufficient amount of these feeds with high quality both for public livestock and for livestock is being privately kept by kolkhozes, other workers and employees. It is necessary to reduce the expenditure of grain feed purposes as much as possible. Our expenditure of grain is now unjustifiably high, mainly because of the shortage of high-quality coarse and juicy feeds. Moreover, many farms even use pure grain for feed, without any supplements.

For several days Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev looked into the state of affairs in the republic, the prospects for the harvest and, mainly, how we have begun to solve the most important problem -- the procurement of feeds, particularly hay, haylage and silage for the forthcoming winter period, and how we are utilizing the pasture period to increase the production of meat and milk. Leonid Il'ich emphasized once again that to win the battle on the shock front that is animal husbandry, it is necessary to solve the feed problem regardless of what else may happen. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev asked us to give all communists and all workers of the republic his best wishes for carrying out the historic tasks earmarked by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Improving meadows and pastures, which occupy 250,000 hectares in the oblast, must become an important source for augmenting feeds. But so far these possibilities are being poorly utilized, and their productivity is extremely low. It does not exceed 20 quintals of feed units per hectare. During the past five-year plan the number of head of cattle you have increased by 24.8 percent as compared to the preceding five-year plan. I should note, incidentally, the number of head of all

kinds of livestock and poultry, must also increase in the future, and not in the public sector, but also on private subsidiary farms. But the production of coarse and juicy feeds increased by only 14 percent during the five-year plan, and you entered the last wintering period with only 73 percent of the required supply. And the quality was not good either.

We must change over more rapidly to planting highly intensive strains of grasses that are adapted to local soil and climate conditions. And such strains exist, and they have proven themselves well. We must also engage more actively in seed growing for pulse crops, and also cereal grasses such as awnless brone grass, reed fescue, cock's-foot, foxtail, canary grass and others.

Specialized interfarm feed enterprises must also continue their work. They are distinguished by high indicators in your oblast. Even the Khvoyetskoye feed enterprise in Luninetsskiy Rayon, which in terms of the productivity of the land is considered to be one of the best, last year obtained only 34.5 quintals of feed units per hectare instead of the 50.4 planned quintals. And as a result, only 35 percent of the capacities created for processing green mass were utilized.

As we can see, party, soviet and agricultural agencies of the oblast are still not devoting the proper attention to the operation of these enterprises. It is necessary to do everything possible to ensure that they reach their planned capacity more rapidly. It is necessary to evaluate their work not only in terms of the productivity of the land, but also in terms of the level of the production of animal husbandry products on the farms which they serve.

Irrigated land, which occupies 34,000 hectares in your oblast, is a guaranteed source of feeds. This is shown by the experience of the Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz in Ivanovskiy Rayon (chairman--I. I. Savenko, secretary of the party organization--A. G. Gordich, head agronomist--K. G. Ruban). There are 570 hectares of irrigated land here, 500 of which are pasture. The kolkhoz annually obtains 300-400 quintals of green mass per hectare from this land. The stable feed base made it possible under the past five-year plan to increase the average annual production of meat per 100 hectares of agricultural land to 231 quintals, and of milk--to 1,078 quintals. During five months of this year 110 quintals of meat and 474 quintals of milk have been obtained from each hectare. These are good indicators.

But, dear Ivan Ivanovich Savenko, is it possible that the farm could have even better results? After all, this is irrigated land, for which it is possible and necessary to program the yield, and it should be higher than what you are obtaining today.

The managers of many kolkhozes and sovkhoses--and I must say this frankly--have an inefficient attitude toward the utilization of irrigated land and irrigation equipment. Even to this day not all irrigation equipment has been put into working condition and put into operation. On the fields and roadsides one can sometimes see mutilated pipes, pumping stations and sets of sprinkling equipment that are not in operation. And this at a time when the weather makes it absolutely necessary to irrigate! There are also cases where the irrigation equipment is operating on essentially barren pastures which nobody remembers when the regrassing is done. One can see this on the Put' Lenina Kolkhoz in Baranovichskiy Rayon, the Domachevskiy Sovkhoz in Brestskiy Rayon, and the Sovkhoz imeni Chapayev in Ivatsevichskiy Rayon.



One also encounters cases where irrigation equipment is not utilized because of violations of crop rotations. On the Sovkhoz imeni Kutuzov in Pinskiy Rayon with an area of 292 hectares they have everything necessary for irrigation--wells, pumping stations and the appropriate equipment. But they do not irrigate because this land is planted in winter rye. There are also managers who have even acquired Fregats and Volzhankas, but they can not be used because there is no source of water, and they are rusting and becoming unusable.

Party and soviet agencies must react very strongly to all these cases.

A couple of words about the polder systems. They cover more than 80,000 hectares in the oblast. The Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz has achieved good indicators. Last year the yield of green mass amounted to more than 100 quintals of feed units per hectare here. But in the oblast as a whole the polders produced only about 40 quintals of feed units per hectare.

The construction of polders will be expanded and it is necessary for each polder hectare to produce the same yield that is obtained on the Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz. We hope that the farm workers, led for many years by Vladimir Antonovich Ral'ko, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, the party organization and specialists will achieve even better results.

T. Ya. Kiselev went on to discuss certain planning problems. The quality, durability and reliability of the land reclamation systems are determined primarily by a good, intelligent plan, he noted. We have two institutes that do planning work: Belgiprovdokhoz and Soyuzgipromeliiovodkhoz. They have developed schema for comprehensive utilization of land and water resources in all large and medium-sized water catchment areas of rivers. On the whole they have done a considerable amount of work, and this should be especially emphasized.

But we cannot fail to mention the fact that not all plans, unfortunately, meet the high modern requirements. Frequently, because of mistakes and omissions in planning, reclaimed land does not produce the proper return for years. Thus in the Orly facility and on the Znamya Kommunistov Kolkhoz in Stolinskiy Rayon, the drainage on an area of more than 300 hectares does not provide for prompt gathering of surplus water. As a result, the farms receive only half of the planned agricultural products from this land.

Not all plans envision the introduction of new technical equipment and advanced production technology. And also the designer's supervision of facilities under construction should be increased.

Party organizations, agricultural agencies and the management of the aforementioned institutes and Glavpoles'yevodstroy must reach a point where each plan is of high quality, is based on the latest achievements of science and advanced practice, and takes into account questions of the protection of nature without fail.

Improvement of the quality of land reclamation construction requires no less attention. Far from everything is in good order here. Of the 19,400 hectares of drained land accepted for use last year in Brestskaya Oblast, only 4,900 hectares or 25 percent have been evaluated satisfactorily. And when checked, this evaluation

frequently proves to be too high. On many areas that are accepted for utilization it takes 2-3 years to finish up the work. Because of the poor quality of the work that has been done, some of the planted areas are either oversoaked each year or they suffer from a shortage of moisture. All this leads to large losses of the crop. Just on the Botovo project in Kobrinskiy Rayon the area of sections like this is more than 200 hectares. According to data of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, almost 19,000 hectares of reclaimed land in your oblast were practically not utilized because of poor-quality planning and land reclamation construction.

Glavpoles'yevodstroy (chief--A. A. Zelenovskiy) must do everything possible to improve the quality of construction, and party and soviet agencies must establish stricter supervision over the courses of work and arrange things as we have become accustomed to do, so that each individual receives benefits according to his services: if it is well done--honor and glory, if there is slipshod work--liability.

The CPSU Central Committee demands that we carry out land reclamation work in a unified complex with measures for assimilating drained land and that we do not allow arrears in the construction of production, cultural-domestic and municipal facilities, housing and roads on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And this is not all. A good agricultural background must be created more rapidly for all reclaimed land. You all know what this means. But many farms are behind in this most important part of their work. The care for reclaimed land also requires significant improvement.

The sovkhozes of Glavpoles'yevodstroy, Parakhonskiy, Novoye Poles'ye, Krasnyy Bor, Makanovich and others can provide an example of comprehensive work. Thus the Parakhonskiy (director--D. D. Rutskiy, secretary of the party organization--V. F. Chirkov) during the fifth year of the assimilation, produced 563 quintals of milk and 205 quintals of meat from each 100 hectares of agricultural land. Even in 1979 the productivity of the grain crops reached 37 quintals per hectare, which is 2.1 quintals more than planned. Funds invested in the construction of the farm in the amount of 15.8 million rubles will be recouped two years before the normative deadlines.

But on a number of farms there is no comprehensiveness in land reclamation construction. Yesterday we visited the Sovetskiy Sovkhoz in Pruzhanskiy Rayon. On the whole the farms leaves a good impression. A large area of peat bogs has been assimilated and well-arranged villages have been constructed. But there are not enough animal husbandry facilities here. And there are not many livestock. Therefore the highly productive feed lands here are utilized inefficiently and incompletely.

The construction of new sovkhozes in Poles'ye should be approached comprehensively, as required by the CPSU Central Committee. The assimilation of Poles'ye is the assimilation of the Belorussian virgin land. In this connection I should like to recall the book of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Virgin Land, in which the program principle of our party rings out with new force: everything on behalf of man, for the good of man. Even during the most difficult initial period of the assimilation of the virgin land, it says there, communists spoke not only about planning future stable crops, but also about planning human happiness. Good arrangement means arranging benefits for the people and being concerned about them. Comrade L. I.



Brezhnev points out that this is never just economic work, but, above all, policy. The oblispolkom and Glavpoles'yevodstroy should strictly observe the principle of comprehensive construction of new sovkhozes and make capital investments in land reclamation in a concentrated way, primarily in those rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes where they can utilize them efficiently.

There are serious shortcomings in the utilization of reclaimed land in other oblasts of the republic as well. The bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia is giving special consideration to these problems.

We shall have to carry out large tasks under the current five-year plan. In the republic we plan to put 480,000-500,000 hectares of drained land into agricultural circulation, to conduct technical crop work on an area of 700,000 hectares, and to create 55,000 hectares of irrigation systems. We intend to start constructing dams on flooded land. A total of 1.9 billion rubles' worth of capital investments are being allotted for these purposes, including more than 1 billion rubles to Glavpoles'yevodstroy.

We must also meet our commitments for land reclamation construction in Pskovskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts.

In a word, the plans for the republic's land reclamation workers for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan are not easy. In order to implement them the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must raise the level of their organizational and ideological-educational work among land reclamation workers and increase the responsibility of personnel for unconditional fulfillment of state assignments, improvement of the quality and reduction of the cost of land reclamation construction, as well as for a high return from each hectare of drained and irrigated land. It is also important to further strengthen the party nucleus in labor collectives and to reach a point where all communists persistently implement party decisions and are always in the vanguard of socialist competition. It is necessary to activate patronage work on the part of the republic komsomol at land reclamation projects.

The first year of the new five-year plan, T. Ya. Kiselev emphasized, is proceeding under the immense influence of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which has elicited a great deal of labor and political enthusiasm from the people. The workers of Belorussia, like all Soviet people, are filled with resolve to mark 1981 with new accomplishments. The results of the past five months show that the republic is fulfilling its plans in industry, construction and other branches of the national economy. A fairly good basis has been laid for the harvest. On the whole the planting of spring crops has been conducted well and in an organized way, although there have also been certain overexpenditures and omissions. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of your oblast also had the opportunity to gain 2-3 days in spring planting, which would have resulted in a larger yield. The care for the planted areas is not arranged in the best way in a number of rayons.

We have entered one of the most responsible periods. The optimal time for harvesting planted grasses began at the end of May. Clover is also ready for mowing. The weather is favorable for conducting this work.

But the state of affairs shows that things are slow in getting started in your oblast. The harvesting of grasses is still being done at extremely low rates. Technical equipment is far from being fully utilized and two-shift work has not been organized on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The teams and detachments are not provided with personnel and technical equipment everywhere. No militant competition has been developed for carrying out this most important campaign successfully. So far only 7,500 hectares are mowed during a day in the oblast while there are realistic possibilities of at least doubling this indicator. The availability of technical equipment makes it possible for you to harvest natural and planted grasses in two weeks. But if you do not take immediate measures, these time periods will have to be excessively prolonged which will lead to a shortage in the harvest of feeds and to losses of their nutritive value.

This is a busy and strained time for agricultural workers: it is necessary to care for the planted areas, and to prepare for harvesting the crop and procuring farm products. But still the major thing today is feed. It is necessary today to take full advantage of the summer period for obtaining the highest yields of milk. But this is not being done everywhere. Not everyone is rectifying the situation that produced the arrears in the production and procurement of milk and meat.

In general there is a lot of work, and difficult work. But the oblast party organization is capable of dealing with it.

The communist party and the soviet government are constantly concerned about land reclamation and about the most rapid increase in the production of farming and animal husbandry products. And this means improving the supply of food products for the population.

In conclusion T. Ya. Kiselev expressed his confidence that the oblast party organization will do everything possible for successful implementation of the tasks facing the oblast with respect to land reclamation and increased production of agricultural products as well as fulfillment of the plans and commitments for this year and the Eleventh Five-Year Plan as a whole.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the republic government, he warmly and heartily congratulated the participants in the plenum of the obkom of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the land reclamation workers whom they represent on their forthcoming holiday--the Day of the Land Reclamation Worker, which is celebrated on 7 June in our country.

11772  
CSO: 1800/571

## REGIONAL

### UKRAINIAN PARTY LEADER ON EFFECTIVENESS OF REPUBLIC ECONOMY

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by A. A. Titarenko, Politburo member, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: "Develop Economic Business Efficiency, Creative Initiative"]

[Excerpts] Economics was and remains the main field for the struggle for communism. This is natural, because as V. I. Lenin wrote, it touches the deepest fundamentals of life of millions of people. It is precisely here that the foundation is laid for solving social problems, and practically all aspects of the foreign and domestic policy of the party and state.

The capacious formulas of the Main Directions which specify the fundamental course for the party to improve national welfare coordinate an enormous set of tasks of practical organizational-economic and ideological-educational work to attain the maximum economic levels at this stage. In the most concentrated form, this means the following for our republic: increase by 18 - 20% in the 11th Five-Year Plan in the national income use for consumption and accumulation, and increase by 20 - 22% in the productivity of social labor. This factor will result in a no less than 93% increment in the national income. The real incomes of the population and the payments from the funds of social consumption will further rise.

Of course, the planned program can only be fulfilled on the basis of a steady rise in social production, and the perfection of all economic and management work. In this five-year plan it is stipulated that the republic's industrial production will increase by 20-23%, while the average annual volume of gross agricultural products will rise by 12 - 14%. The development of heavy industry, and especially its base sectors, fuel-energy, metallurgical, chemical, machine construction and a number of others is considered by the party to be the main prerequisite for solving all national economic tasks.

It is understandable that each sector of the national economy is faced with its own specific tasks. But there are problems which encompass all spheres of the national economy. The chief of them is completion of the transition from primarily intensive form of development. "Intensification of the economy and increase in its efficiency," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "if we transpose this formula into the language of practical matters, primarily consists of increasing the results of production faster than the expenditures for it, and by involving comparatively fewer resources into production, more could be achieved."

Planning, scientific-technical policy, and methods of management and control must be subordinate to this goal. The main means of intensification are scientific and technical progress, reconstruction and re-equipping, more complete use of the active facilities, steady growth in labor productivity, increase in the quality of products, and conservation of material-raw material, fuel and energy and labor resources.

People guarantee the success of any undertaking. The Leninist instruction that the pin of all work is selection of personnel and verification of performance, even in our time maintains its exceptional urgency. The republic now has enormous potential in personnel of high skill in all sectors of the national economy. Among the leaders of the enterprises, institutions and organizations, over 86% have higher and secondary special education, including about 90% in industry and construction.

Under conditions of scientific and technical progress and constantly rising scales of production, the system of improving the skill and retraining of personnel has an important role. The republic has everything necessary for this. The network of educational institutions to improve skill numbers 70 institutes and their branches, and about 340 departments and courses. Each year over 400,000 workers of the national economy improve their knowledge and skills there. One of the clear examples of concern for retraining of personnel is the setting up of the republic Institute of Control over the National Economy where over 800 leaders of different subdivisions of ministries and departments, industrial and production associations, combines, trusts and major enterprises have already improved the level of their skill.

The importance of the system of economic studies of the workers which covers 6.4 million people in the republic is inestimable. The councils on economic education in the party committees, ministries and departments have adopted a course to train auditors in a deeper analysis of the situation at the enterprises, critical evaluation of the results of work, and search for ways to improve it.

If we summarize what has been said, then the possibility for successfully solving more complicated tasks has developed in the labor collectives as never before. There are all the grounds to require that the leaders of all the economic links, from the shift and the shop to the enterprise and ministry, have true business-like efficiency and initiative in fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th Congress.

To act in the spirit of Leninist business-like efficiency means: guarantee a scientific and creative approach to work, be able to isolate the main aspect at the given stage, see the future, show efficiency in introducing everything new and leading, be able to concentrate the efforts of the workers on key questions, and have a very responsible attitude towards the entrusted matter. "We are concerned with developing that style of work," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "in which industriousness and discipline would be organically combined with bold initiative and enterprise, practicalness and business-like efficiency with a striving for great goals."

The leadership style has a decisive influence on the results of activity of the labor collective. An atmosphere of creative labor and search was created, for example, at the Novomoskovskiy pipe plant headed by A. A. Shvedchenko. This permitted many technical problems to be solved. The main result of the change in



the style of the leadership at the enterprises was fostering initiative and personal responsibility of the workers and specialists for the common work of the collective, and the creation of conditions for the better utilization of its potentialities. The once lagging enterprise completed the 10th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Labor productivity rose by 31%. The percentage of products of the highest category of quality rose from 1.8% to 55%. The enterprise was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor as a consequence of the five-year plan results. Business is successful this year too.

Similar examples convince us once more that the new and increasing tasks cannot be solved by old methods. We have to decisively abandon the habit of looking for "objective" reasons to justify interruptions, as often occurs not only at the enterprises, but even at the ministry level. We have to find ways to overcome the difficulties. Otherwise positions that were strong in the recent past will be lost in a short time, as occurs more often at the Makeyevka metallurgical plant and some others. Instead of being involved in strengthening the production and labor discipline, reducing the above-standard idling of the units and equipment, and introducing the leading experience, here difficulties of an external order are advanced to the forefront. This demobilizes the collective.

Today, as life prompts, it is not enough to simply be industrious and disciplined. Overcoming the outdated methods of work and management proposes true socialist enterprise, search, and at times even a justified risk.

There is daily monitoring of the fulfillment of the complex plan for reconstruction and the system schedule for construction-installation work, and the course of socialist competition. The information group of the operational party group, broadcasting center and wall-type press operated accurately. The result of the intensive labor of the production collectives, the business-like efficiency of the management, and interaction of the related industries and efforts of the party committees was 765,000 tons of iron ore concentrate that were saved from seemingly inevitable loss.

The importance of creative initiative is inestimable. It rises even more with the support of the rayon, municipal and oblast party committees. This gives the initiatives a mass nature, purposefulness and efficiency. In its time, the L'vov oblast party organization provided business-like leadership for the development and introduction of a complex system to control product quality. Today this system has already been introduced at L'vovshchina at 227 enterprises and production associations. It is important to note that in the associations and enterprises of the oblast who have introduced the system, the percentage of products with the sign of quality is 1.5-2-fold higher and losses due to rejects are 2-4 times lower as compared to the enterprises where this system has not yet been used.

The complex plan to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the main sectors of the oblast's national economy had an important effect on improving the quality indices and labor efficiency. This plan was developed by the party obkom jointly with the UKSSR Academy of Sciences, and 12 union and republic ministries. The working group of specialists of the Dnieper region center of standardization and metrology are providing constant method help to the labor collectives. Socialist competition has unfolded everywhere in the branch industry under the motto "Maximum Volume of Products of the Highest Category of Quality!" Scientific-practical conferences, seminars of enterprise leaders and specialists, and training of the party and management active members are held systematically.



All of this organizational and political-education work can be evaluated by the following results: the complex system of quality control has been introduced at 320 enterprises and organizations of the oblast. The overwhelming majority of enterprises of metallurgy, machine construction, chemistry and petrochemistry operate on its basis. These are sectors which define technical progress. The annual result of its introduction in industry is over 250 million rubles, while the volume of products with the sign of quality has more than tripled since the system was introduced.

Expansion in the range of action, perfection and deepening of the system of control over quality and efficiency is an objective process. It is governed by the need for a precise interrelationship of technical, economic and managerial work aimed at the final result, increasing the efficiency of social production.

Enormous potentialities for improving all economic activity have been placed in the efficient use of the main funds. But unfortunately, the leaders of certain ministries and departments, associations and enterprises do not have sufficient purposefulness in solving this problem. In particular, at the enterprises of the UkSSR Glavneftekhimprom [Main Administration of the Petrochemical Industry] 65% of the mechanized production and 62% of the automatic lines are operating below the rated output, and in the system of the Ministry of the Food Industry, 64 and 75% respectively. The fund payment in the sectors of material production in a number of cases not only does not rise, but even drops. Because of the incomplete assimilation of the production facilities, 100 million rubles worth of products are annually underproduced.

Our further progress will depend to a greater measure on the skilful, efficient use of the available resources. This was the focus of special attention at the 26th Party Congress by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. A zealous attitude to the social good has become the core of the economic policy.

Conservation of metal and an economical attitude towards it is a state matter, a common concern and the civil duty of each. It literally concerns workers of all sectors, and especially machine builders. There are many ways to conserve: efficient use of metal rolled products, reduction in losses from defects and production wastes, decrease in the weight of the machines, mills and equipment, etc.

The effect of this complex approach is indicated in the example of the Odessa scientific production association "Kislородmash" whose initiative "Entire Increase in Products on Conserved Materials" was also approved by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. The economic essence of the initiative is first of all reduction in the net cost of the manufactured product. It, in turn, increases the profit. During the five-year plan, the association received an additional 2.5 million rubles. The social-cultural-general fund increased from the additional profit. The wages also rise with an increase in labor productivity. This convincingly proves: work effectively and profitably both for the state and for each worker.

The experience of the "Kislородmash" workers is being introduced in Zaporozh'ye, Kremenchug and other cities. But, it should be said that it is still not spreading

everywhere and not always energetically, including in Odessa. The leaders of certain enterprises believe that if it is objectively impossible to reduce the weight of the items, this means that the initiative is inapplicable. This is a clearly incorrect position, for there is another way: improvement in the quality, reliability of the designs, lengthening of the service life of the machines, and consequently, reduction in spare parts for them. This is also a saving.

This is why an economical and prudent attitude not only towards metal, but to all types of material resources, fuel, electricity, raw materials, materials, must become an indisputable law. This is why the party and public organizations are obliged to control the mass search for reserves as was done by the North Donetsk party organization on city scales. In the final analysis, all of this promotes a resolution of such an important task as conservation of social labor. In the 11th Five-Year Plan, the republic is faced with guaranteeing a saving of labor of almost 4 million people.

Consequently, it has been planned to implement in the coming years a broad complex of technical, economic and social measures. The task of further and accelerated increase in labor productivity is advanced to the forefront. There are two main ways to do this. The first is a steady improvement in the technical level of production. This must account for two-thirds of the total increase in labor productivity. The second is to improve the organization of labor and perfect production control. This must provide one-third of the increase in labor productivity. It is necessary to drastically curtail the specific weight of heavy, low-productive manual operations. This not only has an economical, but also a great social value. The Zaporozhskaya oblast made a comprehensive approach to this problem. About 500 automated and mechanized production lines were introduced here in the last five-year plan, and almost 60,000 workers were freed.

The party organizations and economic agencies of a number of other cities and oblasts in the republic followed the example of the Zaporozh'ye workers. However, the ministries and departments and the leaders of the enterprises are still poorly utilizing this experience. Although on the whole for the republic's industry the degree of spread of mechanized labor among the workers rose during the 5 years, the level of manual operations at the enterprises of the coal, meat and dairy, food industries, and in construction still remains high.

There is apparently no need to prove what an enormous value science and accelerated implementation of scientific and technical progress have in improving labor productivity. "It is quite obvious," V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee stressed at the 26th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party, "that in the modern epoch, under conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, all the roads to production efficiency lead through science which manifests itself more and more as a direct production force." In the 10th Five-Year Plan, an average of over 11,000 scientific and technical developments were introduced into the republic's national economy with an economic effect of over 1.5 billion rubles. This means that the academic, branch and VUZ science worked well. The experience of the republic Academy of Sciences to develop new technologies based on basic research was approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

An even broader field of activity opens up before science, and more responsible tasks are set for it in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The republic has mainly formed target scientific and technical and socioeconomic programs of three levels, regional, branch and republic which are an integral part of the plans for economic and social development. But, of course, they do not exhaust the volume of imminent scientific studies and promotional work. It is therefore necessary to mobilize to the maximum and to use the entire scientific potential, to spread more widely and introduce the experience of the flagmen of science, the institutes of electric arc welding, cybernetics, problems of materials technology, superhard materials, physical-technical low temperatures, the institute of the pipe industry, as well as the experience of the party organizations of Kiev, Dnepropetrovskaya, Donetskaya, L'vovskaya and Khar'kovskaya oblasts to accelerate scientific and technical progress.

But today there are still many facts where useful scientific developments are not introduced for years. This indicates once more that it is necessary to strengthen the link between science and production more energetically. Mutual responsibility of the scientific and production collectives, business-like efficiency, initiative and enterprise of the economic leaders, and persistence of the party organizations are needed.

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## REGIONAL

### LENINGRAD RAYON RAPPED FOR HAY WASTE

Moscow LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by B. Vakhrameyev: "Who Is Responsible?"]

[Text] Why is it that hundreds of tons of procured hay remain out on the fields at sovkhoses in Kirovskiy Rayon?

A large field adjoins the Petrozavodsk Highway. It is known as Podol'ye. Two long-distance trucks are stopped on the side of the road and their drivers are studying the field. They subsequently glance at our vehicle, which is turning in towards the field.

"Is the field yours?" one of the drivers asks rather maliciously. And myself, the author of these lines and my companion, the Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kirov Municipal Soviet are both hurt and ashamed.

The area of the field is 82 hectares. This is a considerable piece of land. It is not even possible to distinguish the color of a tractor at the far end of the field. And on this entire piece of property there are thousands and thousands of bales of hay or, to be more exact, not even hay but rather live grasses which have not yet lost their juices. They have been tightly compressed by the pick-up baler into bales and now they are lying for the fourth day out on the ground. Yes, any individual possessing some knowledge of agricultural matters sees only confusion in such a situation.

The surface of the bales has turned brown in color. The stalks and leaves have lost their life-giving carotene. But how can one discuss vitamins if at any moment rain might pour down and draw forth a putrid odor from the damp and densely packed bulk! What then can be done? There is only one salvation -- break open each bale immediately and also immediately dry it out. And where should the drying be carried out? And where are the workers to perform the work? Here there is a need not so much for mechanisms, but rather for working hands.

As yet, no rain has fallen. A scorching sun prevails. However, a recent meteorological forecast broadcast over the radio suggests the possibility of rain falling in the near future. Everyone is familiar with the capricious nature of summer in the Leningrad area. And finally, mention must be made of the fact that the nighttime dew has already dampened the bales scattered about the field. And every drop of moisture is harmful to the hay.



The quality of the hay obtained from the Podol'ye field will not be high, even if it is moved now and consigned to ventilation in hay barns. But out on the field the combines continue to cut the grass down in an industrious manner, while the pick-up balers continue to scatter the bales on the stubble. There is a shortage of motor vehicles. They are required for the work -- specially equipped vehicles for transporting the bales under a roof. Even the problem of manually loading the bales into the bodies of the motor vehicles has been solved: a camp for workers bakes in the sun along the edge of the field -- it is for workers who have come from enterprises in Kirovskiy Rayon for the purpose of providing assistance. They were to have loaded the vehicles. And there would have been enough work for all if the required trucks had been available.

"Sufficient motor transport vehicles are not available for even transporting the bales procured today" stated the driver of a pick-up baler, N.V. Bogdanov, "Meanwhile there are 70 tons of bales lying out on the field which were procured earlier. And there are 30 tons on the Serokatskoye field, where we carried out our pick-up baling work earlier. It is a pity -- several days pass and half of the work we performed goes for naught! The sun, dry conditions, all of the roads and fields are dried out and the combines are being operated at one half their capability. Our norm calls for the combine to cut down 120 tons of bulk and yet the workers are cutting down only 50-60 and even then they are unable to move this amount!"

What is the problem with the motor transport vehicles?

Some information is furnished by the Director of the Dal'nyaya Polyana Sovkhoz, I.Z. Magomet-Rassulov. Although situated in Kirovskiy Rayon, the farm is associated with the Volkhovskoye Association of Sovkhozes. On the basis of an order issued by the association, the inter-sovkhoz motor transport column should have made six specially equipped motor vehicles available daily for use by the Dal'nyaya Polyana Sovkhoz. But according to data for the first 10 days in July, two vehicles arrived here daily from Volkhoz on 3 days, one vehicle on each of 5 days and for 2 days -- not one vehicle.

The conclusion can only be drawn that the Dal'nyaya Polyana Sovkhoz is treated in the manner of a stepchild by the Volkhov workers. It is a farm of "another rayon!" And this year the sovkhov is losing more than earlier was the case. Last year, 3-4 and even as many as six vehicles were sent here from Volkhoz for harvesting the feed. This year, an average of one per day is being received and these are appearing at approximately 10:00 hours in the morning and working until 15:00 in the afternoon.

Nor is the situation any better with regard to hay movements at another sovkhov in this rayon -- Mginskiy Sovkhoz. Here, 814 tons of hay have been procured, with only 200 tons of this amount under roof. The remaining amount, just as in the case of the Dal'nyaya Polyana Sovkhoz, lies out on the ground. True, it is stacked for the most part here, that is, the bales are not scattered about the fields. But since olden days the stacking has been considered proper for loose hay, whereas tightly packed bales must be ventilated using special units. Moreover, the stacks at the Mginskiy Sovkhoz are being destroyed by city tourists and summer residents and one mounted warden is unable to monitor a territory consisting of hundreds of hectares.

Why is it that 75 percent of the hay procured at the Mginskiy Sovkhoz is not stored under a roof? The same answer applies here as for the Dal'nyaya Polyana Sovkhoz. There is only one difference: the Mginskiy Sovkhoz belongs to the Tosnenskoye Sovkhoz Association. There is also a difference in the sense that the Tosnenskoye Association never even planned to furnish assistance to this sovkhaz in the form of motor transport vehicles. Not one vehicle has been sent from Tosno to the Mginskiy Sovkhoz.

Such an attitude towards "alien" sovkhazes can in no way be justified. The party committees of the Tosnenskoye and Volkhovskoye associations must direct attention to this trend, which can only be described as being very parochial in nature.

For their part, the Kirov Municipal CPSU Committee and the Municipal Executive Committee must mobilize the collectives of industrial enterprises in the rayon to intensify the assistance being furnished to the sovkhazes and especially assistance in the form of motor transport vehicles. At the Mginskiy Sovkhoz, for example, in conformity with agreed upon contracts, 10 motor vehicles daily should have been sent daily to aid in harvesting the hay, but this obligation was not carried out fully on any one of the busy harvest days. The workers at the sovkhaz are quite justified in expecting considerable assistance from those in their rayon who promised to do so.

Owing to a shortage of feed, the past wintering period was an especially difficult one for the animal husbandrymen in Kirovskiy Rayon. In order to ensure that this situation is not repeated, the hay that is procured must be preserved and its high quality retained.

7026

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## REGIONAL

### OBKOM AIDE BACKS NORMLESS, CONTRACTUAL FARM MANAGEMENT, PAY SCHEMES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by A. Zakharchenko, secretary of the Nikolayev obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party: "Grain Growing Contract. Cost Accounting Reduces Outlays and Results in Production Growth"]

[Text] Time is passing in the 11th Five-Year Plan. One of the main tasks that was planned by the 26th CPSU Congress is the development and practical realization of a food program. This is a large problem which encompasses a lot of problems of many related sectors. But if we take the sources and determine the key areas to start solving the food program, then there is only one reliable and true path: we have to switch to intensive methods of farming. The agricultural industry and other sectors of the national economy are faced with the same problem, increasing efficiency and quality. This means that questions of organizing labor, control and perfection of the production interrelationships are advanced to the forefront.

In this five-year plan, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Nikolayevskaya Oblast need to increase the production and sale to the state of grain, sugar beets, sunflowers, vegetables, meat and milk. This can be attained with intensification of farming only by means of a rise in harvests and labor productivity, since the potentialities have essentially been exhausted for involving more land in the farming turnover. There are no sources for supplementing the labor resources. For this reason the oblast farms are engaged in a continuous search for more advanced forms of labor organization which would correspond to the current level of development of the production forces.

I would like to dwell on one of them. We have different names for it: operator piece-work, grain growing contract, production order-free system. What is its essence? Ten years ago, the kolkhoz "Kommunist" of the Bashtanskiy rayon decided to convert the complex tractor brigade, and set up on its basis specialized mechanized teams so that one of them only worked in the field, another served the animal husbandry farms, and a third took care of all the transportation needs of the farm. Thus, the oblast's first cost accounting mechanized field team appeared in the "Kommunist" kolkhoz.

The team had the same field crop rotation as the brigade. But the working conditions became different. Whereas in the brigade everything was done by order, an assignment was defined for each every day, and wages were computed for each day, the team switched to a piece-bonus system of wages with regular advance. In other words, every month the machine operator receives an advance in limits of 100 rubles, and at the end of the year, depending on the harvest, he receives the final pay.

There is yet another peculiarity. The mechanized team is a cost accounting subdivision. A contract is concluded between the kolkhoz management and the collective of the team. The management gives the team an assignment. The necessary material and technical resources are allocated for this assignment, based on scientifically substantiated standards, and the wages fund is defined. All of this is at the disposal of the team and is used at its discretion. These are the main principles for the new organization of labor of the field machine operators.

The experience of the oblast's first mechanized team of the "Kommunist" kolkhoz headed by Hero of Socialist Labor Vitaliy Mitrofanovich Makhno convincingly indicates the advantages of this grain growing contract. Ten years is a sufficient period for comprehensive tests. Here are certain conclusions that indicate the economic expediency of the production order-free system.

The mechanized team, like the former tractor brigade, was assigned 2400 hectares of field comprising a single crop rotation. Today 17 machine operators are farming this land, while previously over 30 people were working here. Nine tractors were freed up. The load on each machine operator rose from 77 to 142 hectares. We will take another very important indicator, the production of gross product for one machine operator. The rise is significant: from 14,400 to 33,500 rubles. This means that the labor productivity rose more than 2-fold.

The collective of the cost-accounting team is the true, zealous master of the land. The work of the machine operators has become truly creative labor. In the interests of each and of the collective as a whole they fulfill work with the minimum outlays and with high quality. Control from the side is not needed and the mechanical teams express more completely the socialist essence of collective forms of labor: production order-free organization unites the machine operators and fosters a sense of collectivism, friendship and mutual assistance for the collective is interested in each of its members showing his skill and capabilities in the best way possible.

And it teaches them to be a zealous and economical master. For example, whereas the brigade previously made five-six cultivations in the pursuit of hectares of soft tillage, now the mechanical team gets by, say, with two. But these cultivations replace the previous six in the quality of their execution. "Soft tillage" as an indicator of labor activity and the basis for computing wages has lost its value here. The quantity and quality of labor invested must become the guarantee of its high payment. This forces the people to have a more responsible attitude to their work.

In my opinion, it is appropriate to make a comparison here of the effectiveness of the two forms of labor organization. We will take two production subdivisions that are working under roughly the same conditions from the viewpoint of land quality, load on the machine operator, climate conditions and technical equipment. These are the same mechanized team of the "Kommunist" kolkhoz headed by V. Makhno, and the complex tractor brigade of the "50 let Oktyabrya" kolkhoz of the Arbuzinskiy rayon where they still keep to production orders and "soft tillage." They have been assigned the same quantity of land, about 2,500 hectares. They have the same number of tractors, 12 each. There are 26 people in the brigade, 10 more than in the team. The contrasts are even more striking in the results of the economic activity: the team produces double the gross product, and in calculation for one machine operator, three plus times. We will compare the average wages of the



workers: 277 rubles in the team, and 150 rubles in the brigade. Although the wages in the team are almost double that of the brigade, its specific weight in the cost of the gross product is respectively 9.7 and 14.7%. It should be assumed that these economic calculations do not need comment. The grain growing contract and machine operator piece-work is that form of labor organization in field work where the interests of each worker, the collective and the state are harmoniously combined.

In the Bashtanskiy rayon, this attractive aspect of the grain growing contract was immediately assessed and actively adopted. Now the cost accounting mechanized teams have become the main form of labor organization in field work in the region on all farms. This, in particular, can explain the fact that in the Bashtanskiy rayon, the rate of increase in labor productivity is roughly double the average in the oblast: here 850 machine operators work 132,000 hectares of field. The pure profit is immeasurably greater as compared to the other rayons. This is what the mechanized team, and the piece-work-bonus system of payment with regular advance means. The initiative of the Bashtanis has been approved by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. It has received a high assessment at different conferences and seminars. It has been taken up in many agricultural regions of the country.

Often we hear such opinions that 10 years is a sufficient period for the new system to have passed comprehensive tests and, if it is really progressive, to have become widespread. These opinions are generally logical and legitimate. I will say honestly that it is difficult to answer the question of why it has not received universal acknowledgment yet. The road of the grain growing contract is not strewn with roses. It should be admitted that there were periods of excessive optimism when it seemed that the new form of labor organization would make its own road, and there were periods when the voices of the skeptics were distinct.

Here are some comparative data. In 1973, 327 mechanized teams were organized in the oblast. They worked 32% of the fields. In the next 3 years, the number of teams rose to 865 and they were given 87% of the fields. Now the oblast farms have a little over 500 mechanized teams which have been assigned 63% of the fields. These fluctuations indicate that introduction of the new form of labor organization is a complicated process.

First of all, the cost accounting mechanized team requires higher production efficiency from all the workers and all the services in the broadest sense of this concept. Here even the planned assignments must be real, and the calculations which correlate the material supply with production tasks are based on scientifically substantiated conclusions, and the performance discipline is precise and strict. The mutual exactingness is drastically increased: of the team collective for the farm leadership, and of the farm leadership for the team collective.

Comprehensive studies of the new system by the specialists of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Economics, Labor and Control in Agriculture revealed, in particular, the following law. It turns out that far from every cost accounting can promote intensification of production, improvement in labor productivity, and the attainment of high final results. Everything depends on the degree of material interest of the workers. And what do the studies show? They show, in particular, the following: for the new system to achieve complete harmony, the size of the different additional payments in calculation for the final result must reach no less than 40%.

One can imagine how much labor needs to be invested and how much persistence and patience is required from the leaders and from the working collective in order to gradually, by increasing the yield of the land, and this is the only way, provide additional payments in these dimensions. Here is the answer to the question which is often raised of why the mechanized teams break down. In the team where the work is set up on a firm foundation and they do not imagine that they can work any other way, in the old way, they will be successful. Where no efforts are made, and teams are set up on a formal basis without penetrating the essence of the problem, and they rely on the automatic actions of the new system, the teams will break down of course. This occurred in our oblast: carried away by the quantitative aspect, they did not take into consideration that not all the farms and not all the leaders and specialists are capable, because of their limited knowledge and the general level of production efficiency, of currently mastering the new and complicated business.

We started with the concept of the less the better in planning the development of the production order-free system in the oblast. Now all the problems associated with the grain growing contract have been theoretically interpreted and verified in practice. There is complete confidence that the grain growing contract will become the chief form of labor organization in agriculture. This is the goal of the 11th Five-Year Plan. We see this as an important factor which may have a positive effect on improving the efficiency of agricultural production, and consequently, in implementing the food program.

9035

CSO: 1800/632

## REGIONAL

### CASE OF VANISHING SPORTS STADIUM REPORTED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 6

[Article by A. Sabirov, Chistopol', Tatarskaya ASSR: "How Are the Stadiums Disappearing?"]

[Text] Not too long ago there were three stadiums in the city of Chistopol' and now -- only one remains.

The officials in the Executive Committee of the Municipal Soviet of People's Deputies gesture helplessly as they themselves do not know how it came to pass that the stadiums disappeared. However, an intense study of the problem revealed that the playing grounds gave way to construction projects.

For certain leaders the stadiums were merely convenient locations for construction projects. Two stadiums have disappeared and one remains in this city of 60,000 people and this latter one is dragging out a pitiful existence.

"Alas, sufficient funds are not available" sighs the Director of the Chistopol' Watch Plant N. Okuntsov.

This statement was made by the leader of a large enterprise which employs 12,000 individuals, a considerable portion of which are young people. In the collective agreement for this year there is for all practical purposes no one item which specifically relates to physical culture or sports. Nor are there any such items in the socialist obligations. They were entered and subsequently crossed out.

There are no playing fields or gymnasiums at the ship repair plant, the Avtospetsoborudovaniye Plant, the sewing, knitted goods and furniture factories or at other enterprises. But why do not these organizations combine efforts in an attempt to organize mass physical culture work? This could obviously be done by the Executive Committee of the Municipal Soviet. However, for some unknown reason a passive attitude prevails here with regard to sports and athletics. They cannot even find the time required to monitor the carrying out of decisions already handed down in this regard.

For example, the plans called for the creation of simple sports complexes in all of the microrayons. As yet, nobody is working on this problem. Funds were allocated for installing bath houses where youngsters could learn how to swim. But nobody has displayed any further concern for this project and no control is being exercised.

I was interested in learning from the Municipal Sports Committee how individuals were preparing for and meeting the norms for the GTO [Prepared To Work and To Defend the USSR] Badge. They cited figures for me revealing that just barely one out of every two city-dwellers has earned this cherished badge. How can this be? After acquainting myself with the status of affairs at the stadium and the playing fields, some doubt arose in my mind as to whether or not there was any place in the city of Chistopol' where one could go to train and compete. The old playing grounds are disappearing and new ones have either not appeared or they are very late in appearing. A young pioneer palace with a swimming pool and game room has been under construction for approximately 10 years and the end of the construction project is still not in sight. Existing g/mnasiums, with the exception of one created by the rural Urozhay Sports Society, are bunched together in unsuitable facilities.

"Such are the difficult conditions" I was finally informed in the municipal executive committee, "And there is nothing that can be done about it."

On a hot July evening in Chistopol' I walked down to the Kama River and was captivated by its endless flow. It was indeed uncomfortable to recall the dry lines of the official reports of the city's sports committee, where it was stated that in Chistopol', along the shores of the beautiful Kama River, we are still not "cultivating swimming, rowing or the sport of sailing."

7026

CSO: 1800/635



## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH CULTURAL MONUMENT SOCIETY CONGRESS CONVENED

#### Congress Opens in Alma Ata

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Article (KazTAG): "Historical and Cultural Monuments Need Care and Attention"]

[Text] There are more than 20,000 monuments in Kazakhstan which tell us about the history of our people, their struggle for social liberation, the glorious events of Great October, the construction of socialism, the difficult and heroic years of the Great Patriotic War, the grand scales of postwar development and the Nation of Soviets' confident stride along the avenue of communist construction.

Historical and cultural monuments are used actively in ideological indoctrination work. Their discovery, scientific investigation and popularization have involved a great deal of work. In recent years more has been done for their preservation and restoration. A state monument preservation and restoration service has been organized and a special project planning and design institute and the Kazrestavratsiya Production Association with repair shops in a number of oblasts have been opened. The Archaeology Museum of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences has been founded, as well as the "Ancient Taraz Monuments" and "Monuments of the Material Culture of Mangyshlak and Ustyurt" museum-parks and the "Otrar Archaeological Museum-Park." A number of famous historical locations, where there are museums and other establishments for cultural enlightenment, have been restored. The Kazakh SSR Cultural Monument Society has given state agencies considerable assistance in this work.

The third congress of the society, which began on 13 July in Alma Ata, was convened to discuss the objectives of this mass republic organization in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Society members unanimously elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The accountability report was presented by Chairman A. T. Alimzhanov of the presidium of the Kazakh SSR Cultural Monument Society's central council.

The report of the auditing commission was presented by commission Chairman R. I. Kosmambetova.

Speakers noted that the 26th CPSU Congress had stressed the great significance of historical and cultural monuments and had defined the precise duties of state and public organizations to promote the fuller utilization of these monuments in the communist indoctrination of the working public.

Congress speakers stressed that the republic society now has around 2 million members. Dozens of industrial enterprises, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, establishments, organizations and academic institutions are group members of the society.

Speakers also pointed out some shortcomings and suggested specific ways of improving the society's work.

The congress was attended by Secretary Z. K. Kamalidenov of the CPKa Central Committee, Deputy Chairman A. P. Plotnikov of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Deputy Chairman Sh. Zh. Zhanybekov of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, CPKa Central Committee department chiefs M. I. Isinaliyev and G. M. Shestakov, party and soviet personnel, prominent figures in science and culture and members of the RSFSR, Belorussian, Uzbek, Azerbaijani, Kirghiz, Tajik and Turkmen societies for the preservation of historical and cultural monuments.

The congress is still in session.

#### Presidium Elected, Name Changed

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 1

[Article (KazTAG): "We Must Preserve and Multiply the Spiritual Legacy of Our People"]

[Text] The republic historical and cultural monument society is an organization which seeks, finds and popularizes historical evidence and facts pertaining to the birth and development of the millenia-old tradition of friendship and cultural relations between peoples. The principal guidelines of its work and the need to preserve our ancestors' beautiful creations for future generations were discussed at the society congress in Alma Ata on 13 and 14 July.

In the debates following congress reports, speakers Deputy Chairman Ye. T. Olzhabayev of the Dzhambul'skaya oblispolkom, Kazakh SSR Deputy Minister of Culture U. D. Dzhanibekov, Deputy Chairman S. Nurkozhiba of the Dengizskiy rayispolkom in Gur'yevskaya Oblast, Chairman Sh. Ye. Valikhanov of the board of the Kazakh SSR Union of Architects, Deputy Chairman L. N. Pupkova of the society's East Kazakhstan Oblast Council, Dean U. Kh. Shalekenov of the Kazakh State University School of History, Deputy Chairman G. I. Ibatov of the Aktyubinskaya oblispolkom, Secretary N. P. Bondarenko of the party committee on the Uryupinskiy Sovkhoz in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, Director K. I. Sarbalayev of the "Monuments of the Material Culture of Mangyshlak and Ustyurt" national park and museum, Deputy Chairman A. F. Gorkopenko of the Turgayskaya oblispolkom and others mentioned the society's achievements and discussed current problems in the society's work.

The society charter was amended and supplemented and the new name of the society was ratified--the Kazakh SSR Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments.

New members were elected to the presidium of the society's central council and auditing commission and A. T. Alimzhanov was elected chairman of the Central Council Presidium.

## REGIONAL

### POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS IN KAZAKHSTAN DISCUSSED

Alma Ata NARODNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 5, 1981 pp 56-58

[Article by N. Auzhanov, architect: "Population Distribution, Personnel, and Small Cities"]

[Text] One of the convincing examples of radical social changes is Kazakhstan, which has been transformed during the years of the Soviet regime into a republic with a highly developed industrial potential as well as a considerable number of new cities and settlements. A number of high-capacity territorial-production complexes are being formed and developed at accelerated rates within its borders at the present time. But these rates, along with solutions to the problems of the rational distribution of production forces, add to the agenda with increasing acuteness demographic problems as well, in particular, problems of the best possible resettlement of persons within the regions concerned.

The Karaganda Territorial-Production Complex (TPK), about which we will speak below, in its volume of industrial output produced, number of industrial production personnel, fixed capital assets, and other indicators is the largest in the republic. And its national economic importance will constantly grow in the future. Already at present, however, certain negative tendencies are manifesting themselves, and they cannot be passed over in silence. For example, during the 10th Five-Year Plan this basin's miners noticeably reduced their rate of coal extraction. Of course, there were many reasons for this. But one of the most essential ones consists in the fact that during the period just past there was a shortage of several thousand men in the mines: the large turnover of personnel has had a telling effect.

Careful analysis of the situation which occurred revealed a rather curious principle: almost all the mines which had experienced an acute manpower shortage were located in the western part of the basin, in the region of the cities of Saran', Abay, Shaktinsk. To be sure the conditions of working out the coal here are more complex than is the case with the Karaganda mines, but, in the opinion of the specialists, this is compensated, to a great extent, by the more improved equipment possessed by the mines here. But the level of municipal services to the populations of the cities of Saran', Abay, and Shaktinsk is one and a half times lower than in Karaganda. This also pertains to the sphere of public dining, medical services, etc. It is not by chance that the population growth rate in these cities also substantially lags behind the rates specified by their general plans: in Saran' by a factor of 1.5, in Shaktinsk by almost twice.

It would seem that such factors as the favorable location of these cities, cleaner air than that found in Karaganda, and fine bus transport connections with the oblast center should have facilitated an influx of population here and development of the small cities. But in fact, as we have seen, something else occurred. The fact of the matter is that the social factor was not fully taken into consideration.

Studies have shown that the number of highly skilled workers in the industry of the Karaganda Coal Basin over the entire ten-year period from 1965 through 1975 has more than doubled. During the same period, moreover, there was a sharp reduction in the number of low-skilled workers. In other words, the present-day worker has become different, and his demands are different. Today the material incentive by itself--high wages--solves far from everything, since money by itself cannot satisfy all the requirements of a present-day worker or specialist. The modern person wants to visit the theater, to dress attractively and fashionably, to receive highly qualified medical care in a fine clinic or hospital, to listen to classical or popular music in an up-to-date concert hall, etc. But today's satellite-cities (not to mention the settlements) frequently cannot satisfy these demands.

At the present-day stage of the Karaganda TPK's economic development the dependence of the increase of labor productivity on such factors as the retention of personnel and the elimination of undesirable migration is becoming more and more evident. But this goal can be reached only by solving the social problems, improving the work in the public-service field, and providing jobs for the second members of miners' families.

By the way, these problems are not purely local in nature. These same trends manifest themselves in a number of other regions of the republic and the country. For example, according to the estimates of the specialists, at least 40 percent of the outflow of population from the cities of Siberia are caused by the insufficient level of development in the field of public services.

Although the cities of Saran', Abay, Shaktinsk, Aktau, and others began to appear on the oblast map during the 1950's and, to a certain extent, avoided an unorganized build-up in their street planning, work on the planning of the further build-up of Shaktinsk (the Karagandagorsel'proyekt, 1978) and the studies of Abay and Aktau have shown that the territory's existing reserves for situating large public and commercial buildings in the centers of these cities are being utilized inefficiently. They are either vacant or are occupied to this very day by single-story housing of little value. Meanwhile, the tendency to consolidate mines in the Karaganda Coal Basin requires a transition from the spontaneously unplanned construction of small settlements near each mine to the erection of well-planned cities populated by 100,000 or more, where conditions can be created to satisfy all the cultural and everyday-service needs of the inhabitants.

It is obvious that now in planning the so-called small cities it is also necessary, as is the case with the large cities, to stimulate the construction of large, specialized service buildings and supermarkets, as well as palaces of culture and sport, and to put them into operation together with the housing. Without this a present-day level of comfort will not be assured in the small cities and workers' settlements. The time factor also plays a top-priority role here. People do not have practical everyday services available when stores in the new micro-districts



appear only two or three years after the housing has been put into operation, kindergartens and nurseries from five to seven, and palaces of culture and sport as much as 15--20 years later.

Today the nature of the resettlement of the urban population in Karagandinskaya Oblast has a number of distinguishing characteristics which must be taken into consideration. Against the background of other populated points Karaganda, where the number of inhabitants has bulged to over 500,000, looks like a giant whose growth it is high time to limit. This is the first thing. It is precisely here, as well as in general in the zone influenced by the Karaganda Coal Basin, that 85 percent of the oblast's urban population is concentrated (1979 Census). Such a structure will basically be maintained in the future. But preference should be given to developing such cities and settlements as Saran', Abay, Shaktinsk, Aktau, and Topar. In comparison with Karaganda and Temirtau, where the placement of industry has already been made difficult because of a shortage of urban territory, they are situated in more favorable conditions. And if, moreover, enterprises continue to be located in the agglomerate centers, then there will be a substantial increase in the load on the street network here, engineering communications will be lengthened, there will be increased fatigue among inhabitants riding to work and back home, and the condition of the environment will be worsened. Moreover, a decisive turn in the direction of developing the small cities must be made right away if we do not wish a further outflow of population from them or an anarchic hypertrophied growth of the urban giants.

According to the calculations of the Moscow Institute of the Central Scientific Research and Design Institute of Urban Construction, the number of the urban population of the Karaganda TPK will reach 1.5--1.6 million persons by the 1990's (as compared to the present level of slightly more than a million). And we must be prepared for such an increase. It is high time to regulate the demographic processes.

One of the decisive levers of such regulation is urban construction: a careful and universally grounded selection of a site for locating residential districts and industrial enterprises in the cities of Karaganda, Temirtau, Saran', Abay, Shaktinsk, as well as in the future for new settlements and cities, principally in the western part of the coal basin.

The most important factor determining, to a considerable extent, all aspects of the development of the Karaganda TPK is the improvement of its infrastructure, i. e., the system of roads and railroads, communications, engineering networks, sewerage, etc. K. Marx once wrote that "...population density is a relative matter. A country which is comparatively sparsely populated but which has a well-developed transport system possesses a denser population than does a densely populated country with a poorly developed transport system."\* Analysis of the present-day condition of the infrastructure in this region testifies to the lag in the level of its development behind up-to-date requirements.

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\* K. Marx, "Kapital," Moscow, 1955, vol 1, Ch 15, p 360.

Railroad density, as computed on a per 1000 sq km basis, of the territory here, to be sure, is close to the average indicator for the USSR as a whole, but for such an industrially developed oblast this indicator is too low. In the Donetskaya Oblast, for example, the density of the railroad network is ten times and the density of the road system is 7.1 times greater than it is in our oblast.

The creation in the Karaganda TPK of a well-developed infrastructure, especially that of a transport network, will allow us to increase the effectiveness of developing the region's territory with industrial and civil construction not only in the large but also in practically every populated point. Such a system of resettlement will allow us to avoid the extreme concentration of industrial enterprises, fraught with the danger of violating the ecological balance, and it will ensure the inhabitants of small cities broader access to theaters, concert halls, clinics, large shopping centers, and other cultural and service-type enterprises. Furthermore, with the future increase in speeds of the means of transport trips from one city of the industrial conglomerate to another will cease to be a problem in general.

As an initial measure for improving the network of roads within the system of the Karagandinsk TPK's populated places it would be feasible to create an outer, enclosed ring (beltway) of highways which would interconnect all the peripheral areas. This would actively facilitate their development. The network of transport roads connecting the urban center with the suburban zone which has been outlined in the comprehensive plan for Karaganda (by the Central Scientific and Design Institute) will also facilitate an increase in the level of everyday comfort in this largest center of the TPK.

The direction extending west of Karaganda will also remain in the future the main one in the sense of urban construction which is connected with the location of coal in the basin. But in the eastern direction, as studies have shown, it would be feasible to create rest and recreation centers for the population of the TPK. In particular, this will lessen the load on the recreation areas in the existing cities into which the principal flow of those seeking recreation is being directed. Such reservoirs as the Petrovskoye, Borlisayskoye, Kurminskoye, after their appropriate reconstruction will become attractive for city-dwellers by virtue of their relative proximity to Karaganda and Temirtau, the presence of highway and rail connections, and the best hygienic characteristics of the given locality. It is precisely here that sanatoriums and rest home should be built, along with Pioneer camps and tourist centers. Such a division between the zones of labor and recreation will allow us to make rational use of the region's most favorable natural places for the purpose of further improving the workers' rest and recreation.

In conclusion it must be emphasized that coal extraction and the production of other industrial output in the Karaganda TPK ought to increase in the future. To successfully solve such a problem, however, without developing on an up-to-date basis small and medium-sized cities such as Sarn', Abay, Shakhtinsk, Topar, and others is difficult, and life has already demonstrated this with sufficient evidence. In the Basic Directions for the development of the national economy of the USSR particular importance is attributed to solving social problems. The cardinal ones among them are the problems of resettling the population and developing the system of populated places.

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## REGIONAL

### POLLUTION PLAGUES KIRGHIZ SSR'S LAKE ISSYK-KUL'

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by R. Belousova, head of the Administration to Regulate the Use of the Environment under the Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management; S. Tokoldoshev, deputy head of the UGKS of the Kirgiz SSR; and L. Zholmukhamedova, correspondent of SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA: "The Lake Should Be Clean: (Return to the Subject of Why Pollution of Issyk-Kul' Continues)"]

[Text] The Issyk-Kul'skiy rayon has a significant number of holiday hotels, vacation homes and pioneer camps. Often the environmental protection measures for the entire resort zone of Issyk-Kul' are judged from this rayon. But unfortunately the surprise inspection brigade has had to state that the discharges of harmful substances into the natural environment of the Issyk-Kul' area that are associated with industrial and agrarian human activity are still great.

We turn from the road before Rybach'ye towards the barely marked construction site. Everything here is as if it was just started, but the project was set up back in 1965 and construction of the Rybach'ye treatment works was started in 1969. Then it was halted and started again. The excavators and tractors hummed. The last "beginning" was in 1978.

The Ministry of Communal Services (customer) and the Ministry of Construction (contractor) shared our concern. But in observing an unwritten tradition, they presented a mass of arguments justifying the construction delay. But are they justified? It is worth comparing the information of one ministry with the information of another in order to understand that the treatment works could have been built on schedule if the customer and the contractor had agreed upon their forces and potentialities. What is the picture now? It was reported in the gorispolkom that 275,000 rubles have already been assimilated in this construction, although only 242,000 have been provided per year by the plan. At the same time, while the Ministry of Communal Services expected that these resources would be used to construct the treatment works proper, the Ministry of Construction "extended" a second collector branch. This lack of agreement generated poor management. Thus, the builders are waiting for equipment for the collector, but do not know when it will arrive. The Ministry of Communal Services, probably in accordance with its plans, brought expensive, imported and domestic treatment equipment here 3 years ago. It is rusting and going out of order because it was dumped straight on the ground. The disagreement in actions also resulted in the



fact that the construction materials, lumber and precast reinforced concrete walls (one such slab weighs about 8 tons), were scattered all over the city. In order to ship them, transportation, people and time are needed.

We did not receive a distinct answer to the question of when the construction will finally begin in earnest.

By the way, 242,000 is a very small sum. This quantity of allocated funds is explained by the fact that in previous years the contractor did not assimilate a smaller sum. In a word, there is blatant inert compromise for every type of reason. And the danger of municipal wastewater entering the lake remains. An accident could happen at the pumping station, at the first collector branch. That is why no matter what the reason is for the delay in the start-up of the Rybach'ye treatment works, it cannot be tolerated.

It is now difficult to encounter leaders of farms and enterprises that would simply announce that they are indifferent to nature and its protection. On the contrary, they are always for nature. But if only there were more actions behind their words.

T. Anvarbekov, the director of the M. V. Frunze Sovkhoz, gave us a hostile reception. "Which of my farms is still close to the lake? They were resituated long ago." We had to take him to the section of Sary-Kamysh to show him only one (the others were vacated at the beginning of summer because the cattle were out to pasture) located impermissibly close to the lake. In the face of the obvious, the director again presented a mass of "justifying" reasons. Although we sympathize with him, he forgot about nature. However, this obstinacy was sad rather than funny. Anvarbekov confidently (although with a certain accurately rehearsed naivety) ended: "Let the building stand, it will fall down by itself. We will collect the dirt and trash. The fuel and lubricants spilled on the ground... So what? How will they enter the lake? You probably do not know that we almost never have rain." (By the way, returning from the surprise inspection, it did rain precisely on the territory of this sovkhov).

We found out that this year the sovkhov needed to build seven sheep pens, but has not found financing until now because, they say, the Gosplan is delaying the title lists. As proof that the sovkhov was looking for solutions to the formed situation, a telegram to the oblispolkom was shown. No matter what happened, 6 months have already passed. When will they be built?

We were immediately told of a large number of telegrams and letters to different departments at the Rybach'ye meat-packing plant whose existing treatment works are overloaded and are operating in an unqualified manner. As a consequence, the sewer system often breaks. In addition, they say that they phone the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry about this every day. Does not paper red tape too often replace actions?

The waste water of the meat-packing plant now enters a mechanical (already long obsolete) treatment link, then the filtering fields, although the territory that these fields occupies, as the workers of the meat-packing plant itself stress, should have been made into parks, beaches and plowed into gardens long ago. The



meat-packing plant needs a pretreatment plant. Financing for its construction has been discovered this year, however, the workers of the mobile mechanized column of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry are not hurrying here. They are probably doing something more important. After pretreatment, the waste water of the meat-packing plant could be discharged into the general municipal sewage system. This would free land and the sewer pipes that do not withstand the pressure would stop breaking. But there is a persistent silence from the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry. Perhaps it is true that they sincerely think that the mobile mechanized column is working indefatigably at the meat-packing plant facilities!

It should be said that the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry sent an answer to the previous publication of the newspaper ("Around the Lake," SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 9 June 1981). They said that "there is constant departmental monitoring of the operation of the treatment works located in the Issyk-Kul' zone." However, they did not mention the Rybach'ye meat-packing plant in the answer. In the opinion of the ministry, everything turned out well there.

We are travelling in a beautiful city which has become very green in recent years. Good! There is clean sea air, Issyk-Kul' is nearby. But what is this? There is a dirty puddle in the road. The pipe broke again and the waste water of the meat-packing plant splashed out onto the streets.

According to the data of the administration for hydrometeorology and environmental control, from systematic sample taking it is evident that the industrial enterprises, service stations, animal husbandry complexes are indirect polluters of the lake through underground water and surface effluent. In the region of Rybach'ye, for example, where the port, ship repair plant and meat-packing plant are located, an increased content of petroleum products, organic substances, copper, zinc and phenols is observed in the water as before.

In completing the surprise inspection of the Issyk-Kul' region, we decided to look into the third section of stud farm No. 54. Here we could only shrug. In the final analysis what is the point of inspecting the sanitary epidemiological station?! The farm buildings literally are buried in liquid manure, slowly, but steadily moving towards the lake. The workers "reassured" us. "It will dry up and we will collect it." We see around us enormous piles of many years of manure which undoubtedly represent a very dangerous source of lake pollution.

In the near future, a major scientific research vessel "Imeni 17th S'yezda Kompartii Kirgizii" will begin to cruise the lake area. It will be used to make detailed observations at any point of the lake in any weather. But we also need shore laboratories to observe the cleanliness of the air medium. Back in 1973, a decree of the republic government was adopted to assign buildings for hydrochemical laboratories, however Cholpon-Ate is clearly not hurrying to execute it.

The specialists of many professions are working on the problem of efficient zoning and the sanitary development of the Issyk-Kul' coast. However, as the surprise inspection showed, the problems of protecting the rare environment are often not solved because what is created by the scientific and engineering thinking is slowly assimilated and introduced into practice. These problems exist because of the indifference of certain officials and specific workers.

**END OF**

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